MARBLE HILL, . . MISSOURI

The best thing a champion prizefighter ever said: "I have nothing to

If the tramp is to be eradicated ho must be compelled to work winter and summer until he is willing to seek and continue to work on his own account. and, failing this, he should be kept at work for the public indefinitely. In order to compel him to work he must be given something to do, and the industry that is capable of readlest adaptation to the solving of the tramp problem is that of road making. The tramp should work the roads, not tramp them at his own will.

In 1880 the south had one-fifteenth of the spindles of the country; today she has nearly one-fourth of the whole number. The south has become a serious competitor in cotton manufacturing. With the ever-increasing investment of New England as well as southern capital, and with the tendency to improve continually on methods of manufacture which she has recently shown in a marked degree, it is difficult to assign a limit to the expansion of the cotton industry of the south.

A telephone operator in a place near New York city was at Christmas the recipient of checks for five, ten and a hundred dollars, a diamond pin, a dress pattern and eight boxes of candy, although she was known to the donors only by her gentle, respectful voice, her readiness to accommodate, and her operative number. When Dr. Holmes gave one of his heroines the sole title of "Number Five" and sketched her in rose color, he, too, proclaimed that character is independent of name or position, and has its sure reward.

Ah! if more Americans could learn how to fool-to fool wisely-that is, hilariously. Then fewer of them would need to get drunk and smash plateglass windows. A lively caper in the home is an electric wire that carries off no end of care, depression or ill temper. For, depend upon it, every nature | chio, Colorado, that cost me \$37,500, on will have its fling, and must have it. The only question is of what kind of a fling. There is the fling into bitterness all refused to loan me any money. I of speech, into despondency, into suicide, and there is the fling into merri- the property because it was unimment and emancipation from the straitjacket of Mrs. Grundy and all her works.

Worry wrecks more lives than work, An outgrowth of one of the psychological whims of the time is a claim of "Don't Worry" clubs. Without subscribing to all the tenets of these organizations, almost every individual could better his condition by adopting and trying to live up to their motto. The substance of their belief is beyond dispute, and may be summarized in few words: Worry never yet bettered the condition of any individual; it never yet failed to make worse the condition of the person given to worrying. There ought not to be need of anti-worry societies. The instinct for self-preservation should array humanity in opposition to the adversary, worry.

A class in economics in a western university has just been struggling with the problem, How would you thousand dollars? There are twenty-five men and eleven women in the class, and they named fourteen different objects of expenditure. Education was declared to be the first purpose of the majority. Real estate was the most favored investment. Twelve students wanted to travel, seven proposed to spend some money for books, the same number made an appropriation for "pleasure," and four were willing to devote a share to "charity." So far as it went it was an instructive exhibition, and the only thing needed to complete the revelation of their characters and training is that the same students should answer the correlative question, How would you prefer to earn ten thousand dollars?

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the case of Vaugh vs. Dignan, that where the parties to an agreement have made a mistake in reducing their contract to writing, either through a mistake which is mutual, or through the mistake of one party, or through the mistake of one party which has been produced by the other, courts of equity will correct the writing to conform to the manifest intention of the parties: that parol evidence is competent to establish the terms of the original agreement and to show fraud or mistake in the execution of the instrument, and that one who prevents a happening or performance of a condition precedent, upon which his liability by the terms of the contact is made to depend, can not avail himself of his own wrong to relieve himself of responsibility to the obligee or be permitted to avoid his liability for the non-performance of such condition precedent which he himself has occa-

The sufferings of the worthles recorded in the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews included wanderings "in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth.' A recent traveler in Syria and southeastern Asia Minor found that Christian Greeks and Armenians have, in repeated instances, retreated to almost inaccessible caves where their lives have some shelter from the storm of Turkish persecution. Endurance privation and pain for the sake of the than from sudden or prolonged disturbfaith is not an extinct form of human

The charivari is called skimmington Sullivan county, N. Y. It is as deadly under one name as the other. however; and it might be proved by the evidence of one of a recent skimagton party if he might be brought back to life for twenty minutes.

A Tennessee man reported that he had seen a ghost with horns and green eyes, and the news wasn't twenty-four hours old before a government revenue officer was speaking around to that locality looking for a moonahine distil-

There are 124 bridges in the city of Boston. The city owns and maintains sixty-four of this number. The railroads support thirty-three. Besides these there are also eighteen bridges which begin in Boston but end in some other city or town.

We must have a great army and a greater navy so as to stop fillbustering and escape a war with Spain. The cont will be something, but bow much great-or would be the cost of a whipping at the hands of our dreadful spanten oneTHE LIARS ARE BUSY.

MINE OWNER TALES BEING RE-VIVED AGAIN.

faving Run Short of Puny Argument Against the Rising Tide for Free Silver the Gold Arguments Begin to

The gold standard organs are again attempting to float the false statement that the silver mine owners are backing up the Democratic party. This is as great a falsehood now as it was in 1895, when W. H. Harvey in his debate with R. G. Horr said:

"I want to say to you that the silver producers have not assisted in running this campaign. (Applause.) If they were assisting any one it is reasonable to suppose that they had assisted me. I began my work in May, 1893, by publishing a weekly paper, and commenced bringing out books in December, 1893. I became chairman of the bimetallic executive committee of this state in the summer of 1893. My committee appealed personally and by letter to about all the sliver mine-owners in the West for donations to assist We did not receive a cent. At one time I sent out forty-four letters to selected names of as many prominent silver-mine owners who were sunposed to be wealthy-such men as Moffit and Shear, of Colorado, and Clark, of Montana-and did not receive a cent from them, not even enough to pay the postage used on the letters; not even the courtesy of a reply, except from one.

"At the time I brought out 'Coin's Financial School' I was in debt and had no money left. I had spent all of my money and \$2,800 borrowed from a banker in Utah on a mortgage on improved property, which he afterward foreclosed when I was in my greatest trouble. I owned valuable unimproved property in the silver states that was unincumbered. I wrote numerous letters to prominent mine-owners, stating my situation, and asked for a mortgage loan. I failed in each instance. August, 1894, seeing that I could go no further without money, I went personally to Denver and saw most of the silver bullion owners of Denver, and offered unincumbered property at Puwhich I had bankers' certificates showing a cash valuation of \$20,000. They was told that I could not borrow on proved and had no rental value. I found that the bullion owners who had money were bankers, the others were all hard pressed for money. I appealed to these bankers, among them the president of the Globe Smelting company, to waive the fact that my property was not improved, and to loan me money on it. He refused. I then

asked him to go with me and talk with others who had money, and they together to make up a loan. This he declined to do also. I then tried to sell my property, and found there was offer. I then returned to Chicago without a cent. I was in debt \$1,300 and my only clerk absconded with what with our children, asking for money to come home. I had no money to send

night to buy my supper. "At this moment Judge Miller (applause), who is now presiding as one of the judges in this debate, came into my office. I told him of my trip to Denver and the result, and that I was as it seemed to me at the time, got up and left the room. About two hours fater he returned and said that he had been home; that he and his wife had talked the matter over; that they had some money, and wanted to know how much I thought would pull me through. I told him I thought two thousand dollars would. With it I could pay my debts, and the balance would hold out till I got 'Coin's Financial School' before the people. He loaned me the two thousand dollars. (Applause.) I since have returned it

to him. Judge Miller has no interest in silver mines, and he saved my office is no other adequate basis. Silver and when the silver mine-owners refused assistance, (Applause.) ent moment I have never received a enable banks to dominate every man in one else, except in the regular sales

a gentleman (W. J. Cheney) living in Philadelphia, and \$10 that came to me m an anonymous letter. What the people do not understand is this: The silver-mine owners who have money are all money-lenders, and

of my literature, and \$500 given me by

they have that country covered with mortgages. "I now want to say to the people of he United States. This cause does not need money. There is something worth nore than money, and that is manhood. Applause.) A volunteer soldler will whip three hired soldiers. (Applause.) And so it is in this cause, where we struggle to promote humanity and fust government. One patriot rising up as a power in his community is worth

three hired men." (Applause.)

The question of the free coinage of sliver is at bottom one of money supply, and by far the most important question in modern political economic is that relating to the supply and regulation of money.

From no other source and from no other cause do greater wrongs spring, or more widespread injustice arise. ances in the monetary condition of a country.

On the other hand, no greater bless ing can come to a people than that which flows from equitable and stable monetary conditions. A sufficient or an insufficient supply of money has come to be recognized as the really potent cause of the rise or decline of prosperity at different pe-

riods of the world's history-a cause which seems to have escaped the observation of many early historians. Notwithstanding the fact that the light of Christianity began to shine early in the first century of our era the light of civilization, from the shutting off of money supply through the exhaustion of the mines of Greece, Phrygia and Spain, began to go out and the darkness of the middle ages

The supply of money from earliest times was co-extensive with and dependent upon the supply of gold and liver; when these were abundant comserce thrived; when they were wantamerce was orippied and agricul-

With the discovery of the new world began a new spoch. Throughout the last half of the sixteenth century and per cent water, but the remaining 10 the whole of the seventeenth and eight-

centh centuries, money supply rapidly nereased, with more than quadruple: and civilization took on a new life

ommerce increased as never before Together through all the ages of civ. llization the two metals, silver and gold, performed the work of money, and together constituted the world's standard of value.

Thousands of pieces of both metals, but more of silver than of gold, were fabricated into money, and with the extension of commerce became distributed to every part of the habitable globe.-A. J. Warner.

Trusts and Politics.

Republican newspapers have been given a new lesson to learn by the political bosses. They have been instructed to speak all together in a good round tone: "Trusts are not formed along political lines." This oracular deliverance has been ordered because the trusts have grown so numerous and so aggressive that the people are beginning to recognize the fact that the Republican party fosters trusts, was placed in power by trusts and is to all intents and purposes the slave of trusts. In order to succeed, trusts must have political protection, An attempt was made by trust managers to control the Democratic national convention, and when that attempt failed the trusts flocked to the Republican standard. Mark Hanna organized the trusts, assessed them for political contributions and as a result sold the Republican party to the trusts, President McKinley has been kept busy carrying out the bargains made by Hanna. His appointments have been entirely in the interests of the great noney combines of the country. His secretary of the treasury represents the bankers' trust. His attorney general is the next friend of all kinds of trus's. and in the person of McKenna the trusts have a pronounced attorney on the supreme bench. As the situation exists today the trusts are all on the side of the Republican party. Democracy would make no bargain with the money power, and hence antagonized trusts of every character. "Trusts are not formed along political lines." It Is not necessary that they should be so formed. They own the Republican party and that settles it.

Republican "Policy." Really, the Republicans are getting

into a serious tangle over the money question. Gold monometallism in the treasury and international bimetallism in the White house are not going to harmonize. In this connection the Minneapolis Tribune, a stanch advocate of "sound money," says that it was "bad politics for Secretary Gage to stir up the dormant silver sentiment in the senate by proposing a financial measure which went way beyond the demands of the Republican platform." It will be observed that the Tribune is not worrying over a question of principle. It is not at all interested as to whether Secretary Gage is right or wrong; it is merely annoyed because the secretary showed the hand of his no market and that I could not get an party at too early a stage of the game. Blind, as all advocates of gold are blind, to the real position of the peahad no money. On the day I returned ple, the Tribune speaks of "dormant silver sentiment." There is no such little money had come into the office | thing as dormant silver sentiment. The in my absence. On my desk I found a people are awake at last, and Secretary letter from my wife, who was in Ohio Gage has simply helped to convince them that back of all the hypocritical talk about international bimetallism is her. I did not have money enough that the firm purpose of the money power to fix the single gold standard irrevocably upon this nation. When the Tribune mourns "this first serious mistake of policy," it confesses judgment against the Republican party. As a trimmer and as an opportunist, McKinley has going to close my office. He abruptly, made an error by allowing his secretary of the treasury to commit him to the gold standard. But Secretary Gag has simply been honest enough to tell exactly what the Republican party wishes to accomplish.-Chicago Dis-

patch. Substitutes for Money. The real question at our door is simply this: Shall business be done with money or with substitutes for money If with substitutes, who shall provide and control them, the people or the banks? The property of the people must in any event be the basis. There gold, taken together, have been insufficlent for more than two centuries. "From the time I began to the pres- Nothing could be devised that would sent from the silver states or from any- his business more completely than the absolute control of all the substitutes for money, and this is practically what they are aiming to do. This is the bottom of the present contention, and a part of the original scheme to create a great permanent national debt. Mr. Gage's new bond scheme contains nothing new. It is simply a part of the old original credit geller's program, Mr. Gage would deceive the public, as has been done before, with the idea that the banks would take out new circulation, according to the needs of commerce. It is safe to predict the banks would do so just as they now do-keep

> people, but all wrong the moment the people provide the substitutes for themselves. Paying a Political Debt. The president is about to make another plunge into southern politics, if we may believe the reports, by appointing another negro to an important office. It was for Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley that this particular negro, John Deveaux of Savannah, Ga., worked so strenuously prior to the St. Louis convention. His reward will be the collectorship of Savannah, in spite of the protests of the "llly white" faction of the Republican party of Georgla. The merchants of Savannah are indignant that they must do business with a colored politician, but Mr. Mc-Kinley cannot consult local sentiment

when he has political debts to pay. Laws to Suit the Bay State Mr. Dingley having explained that the closing of the New England m'ils was due to the longer hours in a day's work in southern mills, some of the Massachusetts laborers now want congress to establish uniform hours of labor in the several states. Congress can only fix the hours of labor employed on government work, but the new propaganda is an interesting illustration of the Massachusetts idea that the affairs of the universe ought to be cut strictly by the pattern of Bay state necessities.

MONEY AND WEALTH.

H. F. THURSTON DRAWS A PICTURE.

Real and Apparent Over Production The Scales of Money and Production Should Always Balance - Otherwise Some One Is Being Cheated.

There is seldom any real over-production of personal property or real estate. A real over-production can never work a hardship to the masses of the people. In new nations there is sometimes more land than can be occupied and used, but who ever suffered on that account? In some years there has been more grass grown than could be used in one winter by all means, yet no cow or horse or sheep went hungry on account of that overproduction of grass. When goods of any kind accumulate in the warehouses, and the mass of the people are suffering for the want of them the over-production of such goods is apparent and not real. This kind of over-production — so-called — brings hunger, nakedness, misery. Its power for evil is a thousand times greater than that of real over-production.

Falling prices generally denote an artificial interference with the free course of trade. Commercial life is chiefly concerned with production and exchange, Exchange, if left to itself is automatic, and is performed on the principle of a universal balance. On each arm of that balance hangs a scale, in one of which is the real property of the world, in the other the money of the world. For the good of mankind it is absolutely necessary that the operations of this balance be automatic, for no man is wise enough to be able to direct the fluctuations. If the genius of man is left free to find out new methods of increasing the goods of the world, the genius of man must also be left free to find and use more of the money metals, gold and silver. If laws he made that hamner the creation of goods, the same law will ultimately cross over the arms of the balance and check the creation of noney metals, for such check on production lessens the value of money, that is, makes the goods more valuable. On the other hand, every interference with the creation of money netals causes the money side of the balance to ascend and the goods' side to descend. This checks the manufacture of goods. So a check on either side of the balance produces a corresponding effect on the other side.

An increase in the volume of the money of the world does not mean a corresponding rise in the price of goods. The price only begins to rise. when manufactures are stimulated and so many goods are thrown into the goods' side of the balance that farther rise in price is checked. This was illustrated in the period of time covering the gold discoveries in California and Australia. An immense amount of new gold was thrown into the world's circulation, and prices rose, but the rise was small compared to the addition to the world's money. More goods were manufactured, more lands cleared, more houses built, more ships were launched, and more men were engaged to help carry on the commerce of the world, and this was because s much money was entering into circula- lows were sporting.

"I was a good deal puzzled to know

point: There is no danger of the goods' side of the balance going too high, for as the scale ascends, its very tendency to ascend causes the world to throw more houses, lands, goods, into it, and stop its ascent; for the cre ation of material wealth is an elastic affair. On the other hand, there is danger in the ascent of the money side of the scale, for the world is not able to throw into that scale at will quantities of money. If the production of gold and silver had been left untrammeled, as the production of goods has been, then there would be some hope that the world could continue to throw into the balance enough money to offset the new material wealth to be created. The legislation against silver has made mankind poorer by thousands of millions of dollars in property. Had the metals been left as they were we would today possess a far greater wealth of all things. The attack on silver is an effort to check the production of money. It has checked it to a great extent, and in the same ratio shas checked the production of wealth. We accuse the adversaries of silver, not alone of having destroyed much wealth already created, but of having prevented the creation of new wealth that would have brought prosperity and happiness to the people. H. F. THURSTON.

Shameful Act.

Speaking of Belshazzar's feast in New York, a Republican organ rapthe whole of their issue locked up and turously declares that "in no other out of circulation-selling substitutes country does the chief executive of the government leave the political capital instead of loaning meacy-it is more profitable. According to gold standard to go to the commercial metropolis to ethics substitutes for money are explain what he hopes and intends to do." That is quite true, but it is hard-'sound" and good, provided they can ly cause for exultation. It is rather be monopolized by a select class of reason for shame and humiliation. In no other country is the chief executive of the government the mere creature of trusts, monopolies and stock jobbers. The spectacle of the president of the United States reporting progress to his masters is "a new idea in the United States," as the organ declares, but it is not one that will excite popular enthusiasm. Monopoly does not yet own the nation, though it controls the president.

The Army Doing Police Duty, For years it has been tacitly admitted by the federal authorities that the army was maintained chiefly, if not wholly, as a safeguard against the American people—that is, a force filled with latent antagonism to the very people who give it being, authority and support. That this has been the theory of the army authorities is manifested by the maintenance of large bodies of troops near the large cities, by the constant practice of street formations, riot drills and the like, and by innumerable indiscreet utterances of army officers, among whom General Miles is easily first in loquacity.

Bixby-"Wonder how they manage to keep the fire that is never quenched always a-going down in hadea?" Dobbin-"Oh, that's easy enough. Folks are all the time passing in their chips, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Don't marry an old flame with the expectation that she will get up and ight the kitchen are of a cold morn-

A BEAUTIFUL CIRL'S AFFLICTION.

From the Republican, Versallies, Ind.
The Tuckers of Versallies, Ind., like all fond parents, are completely wrapped up in their children. Their daughter, Lucy in particular, has given them much concern. She is fifteen, and from a strong, healthy girl, three years ago, had become weak and kept falling off in flesh, until she became a mere skeleton. She seemed to have no life at all. Her blood became impure and finally she became the victim of nervous prostration. Doctors did not help her. Most of the time she was confined to bed, was very nervous and irritable, and seemed on the verge of St. Vitus' dance.

"One morning," said Mrs. Tucker, "the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with these pills and they were curing the parity.

with these pills and they were curing the pa-tient. We began giving the pills and the next day could see a change for the better.



The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until eight boxes had been used when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."

MRS. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
28th day of April, 1897.

HUGH JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace.
These pills are wonderfully effective in
the treatment of all diseases arising from
impure blood, or shattered nerve force.
They are adapted to young or old, and may
be had at any drug store.

SIBERIAN HUNTERS.

How Whales Are Caught by Natives-Reindeer Skins Used as Floaters. Captain E. J. Gifford, of the whaling bark Triton, relates the particulars of an interesting whale hunt of which he was a witness while lying at anchor in a small bay on the east coast. The natives of that region are people of a low grade of intellige their chief employment being the chase, and this is confined chiefly to the pursuit and capture of inhabitants of the Arctic waters that wash the Siberian coast.

"We had been lying at anchor for several days in a small and almost land-locked bay, and had done some little trading with the inhabitants of a native village situated about half a mile inland. One morning just at daybreak all hands were awakened by great hubbub on the shore, the cause of which was soon ascertained to be the presence of a school of sperm whales in the offing three or four miles outside the entrance of the harbor. In an incredibly short space of time ten canoes, each containing from six to eight natives, put off from e beach and made straight out to ard where an occasional jet of water narked the spot where the big fel-

at least thirty harpoons were sticking from the shiny back of the whale and the canoes shot back out of reach of "And here comes the strange part

nen and women were at work cutting him up. The Government's Domain The Government's Domain.

The Commissioner of the general land office has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. Compared with last year, it shows a decrease of 8,298 homestead entries, aggregating 378,698 acres. Quite proportionate to this is the falling off in general health when no effort is made to reform irregularity of the bowels. This can easily be accomplished with the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters also a remedy for malaria, dyspepsis, ers, also a remedy for malaria, dyspepsia heumatism and liver trouble.

Worth the Money.

Steward (apologizing)-Plase, mum they was raised hon Mr. Vanderbilt's farm in Biltmore, North Carolina They his very hexclusive potatoes.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Childre 10,000 testimonials. They never fatt. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Ad. Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The sins of omission are probably

those we would have committed has we thought of them. A banana peel on the sidewalk in nulsance and the man who steps on it usually tumbles to the fact. negative when she says "no."

similar effect upon an actress.

THE CONDITION AND POPULA TION OF SKADUAY.

rom Chaos to Urban Order-Electricity Takes the Place of Tallow Dips and and papers at a cost of 5 cents each. Paved and Graded Streets Replace

(Special Letter.)

a week passes cause of no end of ridicule on the part without adding of the many Canadians passing from 100 to 200 through here. A reght in Skaguay is appreciate the hardships confronting

A SLIPPERY WALK.

who prided himself on his gentility

gold by the pound. To those who have

the growth of a mining camp it is well

nigh impossible to portray the rapidity

with which a thriving city will be

and Skaguay four months ago are two

different places. On the 12th day of

business blocks and comfortable

homes. To-day nearly all classes of

in stores that would do credit to any

city of ten times the population; streets

saw Skaguay it was from the deck of

the steamer Queen on the morning of

Aug. 12. Then, by actual count, there

were but twelve small tents pitched

on the beach just above high-water

mark. About one-half mile of tide

land, as level as a floor and strewn

with driftwood, met the eye until the

of pine and spruce ranging from one

mountain to the other. From base to

base it is about three-quarters of a

mile, the two walls of solid granite

converging toward each other until.

within three miles from the water, they

nearly meet, and form a canyon

through which the waters of the Ska-

guay river pour with unceasing roar.

here any longer than absolutely neces-

sary, but within the week many ar-

rived intent on obtaining some of the

cash brought in by the countless horde.

The inevitable saloon and gambling

den opened for business, first in large

tents, with bars roughly constructed

from boxes and logs, and tin cups made

to answer the purpose of glasses. Such

signs as "The Bonanza," "The Klon-

dike," "The Pack Train" were promi-

nently displayed and numerous "graft-

ers" were constantly circulating among

the crowds of newcomers, soliciting

their patronage. Many were the vari-

ous devices employed to reach the

pockets of the tenderfeet, and most

prominent of all was the "shell man,"

who conducted his business on top of a

barrel. An enterprising Juneau party

brought in a large stock of genera

merchandise and the success with

which he met induced others to follow

the same legitimate lines of business.

The first manufacturing plant to be

buildings sprang up in every direc-

tion and the tents fast disappeared.

and, styling himself "city engineer,"

was besought on all sides by people

anxious to secure a town lot. This

necessitated the proper platting of the

town and lots were taken up for two

miles in the timber, where then it was

deemed so far in the wilderness that

they would be useless, but now those

same lots are selling at \$75 or \$100.

A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

the waterfront and passengers may

in comfort to the business part of the

own-quite a contrast to the method

compelled to use every affort to es-

now alight from steamers and wall

civil engineer hung out his shingle

People then had no idea of stopping

view was interrupted by a dense

FRANK TUCKER. Mrs. FRANK TUCKER.

While ignorant of all the attributes of what we are pleased to call civilization, these people have become experts in the vocation that furnishes them with the necessaries of life, and their manner of capturing the whale might prove a profitable study to masters of the whaling fleet which annually visits those waters. The story is told by Captain Gifford as

how those fellows were going to cap-All should carefully consider this is to the means an easy prey to the best trained boat's crew, supplied as they are with all the modern applian-Consequently I watched their ces.

movements with no little interest. "The boats kept close together and approached the school with a great amount of caution. When within about 300 yards of the nearest whale. the cances separated, and as the big fellow came up to blow, they rapidly closed in from three sides at once "The whale was by this time lazily rolling in the trough of the sea, apparently unaware of the approach of his enemies. So well timed was the approach of the canoes that they were all within easy reach of the whale when the leader gave the signal to throw the harpoons. In a moment

the big flukes in less time than it takes to tell it. of the performance. Attached to each harpoon was about 200 feet of line and on the end of each line were reindeer skins inflated with air. In one or two instances casks were attached to the lines. You can imagine the situation. Here was the whale with enough buoy attached to him to float a ship, and when he attempted to sound he would be brought to the surface again only to receive a shower of hand-lances from the cances. The sport did not last long, and four hours from the time the cances left the beach they towed the whale in and

Mrs. Fourundred (to her steward)-I think this charge for new potatoes in the bill is outrageous.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over

COLLECTED.

Hotels and restaurants were next order and all did a thriving business. The average girl knows enough It is a point to remark that no one has about photography to retouch her embarked in business of any nature here who has not made a success Overstudy sometimes makes mer Three wharves nearly a mile in mad. An understudy often has a tength each have been constructed on

The man who dyes his whiskers and the woman who bleaches her hair never fool any one but themselves. It's easier for a comel to get through of disembarking passengers with their the eye of a needle than it is for a outfits on the rocks, where they were idn to get through his need of

A BEAUTIFUL CIRL'S AFFLIC- IN A MINING TOWN.

Muddy Wastes.

OUR months of American enter- and 5 cents if you furnished it. Alprise has placed at though we have been in dire need of the head waters of a government postoffice here for three the Lynn canal a months Uncle Sam has only just sent city with a popula- us a postmaster, who begins his duties tion of nearly 4,000 Jan. 1. This delay on the part of the souls, and scarcely Washington officials has been the

more argonauts, all a night never to be forgotten, and as bent on the same purpose- the accu- one visits the many dance houses and mulation of gold. Some will engage gambling rooms he will see men of in business here, while the vast may every nationality and every walk in Jority will push onward at the first fall life. The slums of our largest cities of snow to a country the greater part seem to have opened the gates and of which is unknown, and many of deposited here the very lowest types these poor adventurers will never again of moral depravity. Electric lights behold the light of civilization. Few now take the place of oil in most of the stores and larger buildings, and preparations are now under way to them, and less are prepared to meet light the streets by the same agency. them. Some will attempt to get over Seven councilmen have been elected the pass and forced to abandon the by the people to exercise their judgattempt will return to Skaguay to enment for the welfare of the city and gage in business here. It makes but steps have been taken to open a publittle difference what the business is, school. Ordinary business is for the professional man of yesterday conducted here on everyday business may be the bartender of to-day. It is principles, and it is safe to predict any way to make money in this most that by the 1st of August, 1898, there cosmopolitan city, and many a man will be at least 10,000 residents in Skaguay.

AN AMERICAN HEIRESS IN PARIS

cape the tide, which was in vogue only

ne month ago. The nearest postoffice

was at Dyea, some five miles distant

by water, and as it was rather incon-

venient to go there for mail and per-

haps be disappointed an enterprising

Yankee established a postoffice of his

own, where he handed you your letters

This same individual, wishing to evade

the laws concerning speculation in

postage stamps, refused to sell them

at all, but charged you 10 cents to

mail a letter if he furnished the stamp

Impecunious Titled Parislans Drew Lots to Decide Who should Marry Her. Lillian Bell, in a letter from Parls to the January Ladies' Home Journal, writes that the most shameless thing in all Europe is the marriage question, and proceeds to narrate the experience of a rich American girl who came to Paris with letters to friends. On account of her wealth she was invited everywhere by mothers of marriageable sons, but being unable to speak French was not much of a success. She went down to a convent to learn French, and was shown much attenflon by the Duchesse de Z-, who was determined that her son should marry her. "Suddenly, to the amazement of everybody, the heiress sailed for America without a word of warning. The duchess was furious. 'You roust follow her,' she said to her son. 'We can not let so much money escape.' The son said he would be hanged if he and neatness at home may be handing drinks over a bar while his friends in the states suppose he is washing out

went to America, or if he would marry such a monkey, and as for her money, she could go anywhere she pleased with it, or words to that effect. So that ended the affair of the Marquis de never been fortunate enough to witness G-. When the other impecunious young nobles heard that the duchess no longer had any claims upon the Amererrcted on ground which would have ican's money, they got together and en deemed useless. Skaguay to-day sald, 'Somebody must marry her and divide with the rest. We can't all marry her, but we can all have a share last August there was nothing but a from whoever does. Now we will draw few tents erected on the beach, with lots to see who must go to America no indications of streets and alleys, and marry her.' The lot fell on the Baron de X-, but he had no money for the journey. So all the others nercantile goods are offered for sale raised what money they could and loaned it to him, and took his notes for it, with enormous interest, payable and alleys are iproperly laid out and after his marriage. He sailed away, in many cases graded, comfortable and within eight months he had marhomes have been built and a church ried her, but he has not paid those erected by the citizens. When I first notes: his wife won't give money!"

Horseless Vans in London The horseless carriage may not be a hing of beauty, but the horseless van bids fair to become a thing of use in the greater city.



SPEED IS EXCELLENT.

notor van for mail service and its success is tolerably well assured. The advantages of such a system in a big city like Greater New York are many. Speed is the chief of these. In the London experiment it was shown that a van, heavily loaded with Christmas mail and parcels, could make a journey which lay largely in a very crowded part of the city at the rate of twenty four miles in two and three-quarters hours. This is certainly an improvement upon the lumbering rate at which the horse vans go.

The Better Way. There are some men who believe that honesty in every-day business matters is incompatible with success. They think that in order to get along they must practice a certain degree established was a sawmill and as soon of trickery and deception. They argue as lumber could be produced frame that the up-and-down honest man, who will not swerve from the path of rectitude, is sure to fail in whatever he undertakes; and hence they justify themselves in practicing petty as well as wholesale fraud, and in taking advantage of the verdancy of customers under the plea that custom and necessity compel them to adopt this course. The man who possesses the requisite business qualifications can succeed better by pursuing an honest, straightforward course, than if he were to deaden his conscience and disregard all moral obligations. We frequently hear the expression made in reference to some good natured, inactive man, "Oh, he's too honest to get along." Now this is a false inference, for in nine cases out of ten the honest man's fallure does not arise from the practice of an upright course, but from his unfitness for the business in which he is engaged. We do not by any means intend to convey the impression that honesty will cause a man who is not qualified for the business in which he ongages to succeed. What we mean to assert, and the impression that we would leave on the minds of the readers of the Ledger is, that a man who is adapted to a certain pursuit will, and must necessarily succeed better by dealing honestly and uprightly than by cheating and defrauding. But in addition to the matter of success, how cheerful and pleasant is the condition of the man who knows and feels that

> A Doubtful Recommendation. Buyer—Is this dog affectionate Dealer—I should say so! I have sold him four times, and every time he's come right back to me.—Pilegende

he is doing an honest business—a busi-

ness which his conscience approvesi-

New York Ledger.

**Rheumatic Pains** 

Confined to Her Bed, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured Her. "I was taken with rheumatism and suffered a great deal of pain, and at times I was confined to my bed. I obtained only temporary relief from medicines, and

a friend advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and it cured me." MRS. P. P. HAY, Centralis, Ill. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c. How the World Wags.

Average Man-What has become of that old fool, Wilkins? Used to call himself a colonel, or something. Citizen-He happened to own a piece of land on which oil was found, and ir now rich. Lives in a palace on the avenue.

Average Man (some hours later)-Hello! That looks like Gen. Wilkins. Another Citizen-Yes, that's the general. Do you know him? Average Citizen-Yes, indeed. Th

general and I are old friends.

PRES. M'KINLEY VS. FREE SILVER A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes but to yields. Salzer's two new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield. also \$400 in gold for suitable names for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigles. Only seedsmen in America growng grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at \$1.50 a barret. The editor urges you to try Salzer's Northern Grown Seeds, and to

Send This Notice with 10 Cts. in Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse Wis., for 11 new farm seed samples. worth \$10.00, to get a start, and their big catalogue.

A wild duck dashed through the bed coom window of a house in Penobscut. Me., and so startled the owner that he remained speechless and inactive for a few minutes. When he recovered the power of speech and motion, he saw that the duck had crawled under the bedelothes, in the effort to warm itself. The next day the family dined on wild

Twenty-one recent murders in Paris committed for purposes of plunder, yielded an average profit of only \$16.37 to each assassin. In most cases the murderers were caught and forfeited their lives.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry. And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Considerable excitement was caused at a revival service in a Richmond (Va.) church, by the conduct of the officiating clergyman. Observing that two vomen were laughing during the see rice, he deliberately walked down the aisle, and, kneeling beside the coupl of merry ladies, prayed that they may be stricken dead and hurried to Topher

The electric light is still a puzzle to some folks. A lady occupying a room in the Windsor Hotel, Milford, Del., naving failed to turn off the electric light, tied a skirt around it. The skirt dropped off. Then she tried to fan it out, and broke the globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous. A French law gives any person who

is offensively mentioned in a periodical publication, the right to reply in the next issue of the publication, provided that he does not use more than twice the original space of the original article. To acquire the right to vote in North

Dakota, a man must have been a resident of the state for at least one year; to sue for a divorce, he needs only to have been there ninety days.

Dale's Headache Powders will cure it 10c. a box, all druggists.

It is a noteworthy fact that sheep thrive best in a pasture infested with moles. This is because of the better drainage of the land.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteel tobacco habit cure, makes weak men atrong, blood pure. 59c, \$1. All druggists. What most men of flabby muscles lesire is exercise without exertion.

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of he world, because it is the best

In the polar regions the seas contain ess salt than those near the equator. Kepapapapapapapapapapapa

Established 1780.

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Chocolatiere,"on the

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